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No. 16,299.

號四月八年五十五百九千壹

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4<sup>th</sup> 1915.

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PILSENER BEER.

WITH THE ARMY AT THE  
FRONT.

Professor J. H. Morgan in the last of a series of lectures on "Five Months with the British Expeditionary Force" delivered at University College mentioned that University College had produced in Major Harris a graduate who had a genius for instruction and had made the O.T.C. of University College one of the most effective military schools in London. The most important feature of the service at the base was the work of the Army Service Corps and the Royal Army Medical Corps. The feeling of the Army was a genuine business. He once asked an Indian soldier whether the Government had satisfied the man from India in the matter of food, and the reply was: "Yes, the exalted Government has done great things; praised by its name." Owing to care in matters of detail our Army was the most magnificently equipped that ever went into the field. The relations between officers and men, he said, were more intimate and affectionate than those of any other army, and he thought the secret of it was probably to be found in our race or in our Public School system. The war was acting as an extraordinary solvent of society. A democratic feeling permeated the whole Army. The British Expeditionary Force which landed in France in August was, as Lord Haldane said, the finest Army any nation ever put into the field, and of that force not 10 per cent. remained. Our men greeted death like a friend, and went to the front with a service of the nation.

Dr. Benson, member of the Committee of University College, said that the College had supplied the Army with 600 officers and 147 men serving in the ranks. Thirty-three had taken naval commissions, and eighteen were serving in the ranks of the Navy. The total number of men who had gone from the College to serve their country was 859.

GERMAN VIEW OF LORD  
KITCHENER.

"No Psychological Sense."

The Cologne Gazette prints a short article on Lord Kitchener, in which that journal remarks that the man who is commanding the British armies against Germany deserves all the more attention because nothing much is known about his personality. British Generals, that journal says, are not in the habit of enlightening the world with all sorts of details about themselves to make public.

"Kitchener," the Cologne Gazette continues, "is tactful even for an Englishman. Moreover, he does not pay over frequent visits to the British troops in France in order to provoke demonstrations, but prefers to remain in Whitehall at the War Office, whence he controls the enormous war machine which is hurling against us from all corners of the globe, and which he has in the first place to piece together."

"It is the historic experience in all British wars that organization is never ready at the beginning of the operations, and that the real preparations have always to be begun after the outbreak of hostilities. Field-Martin Berrill Herbert Kitchener is the embodiment of British will power, British toughness, and British concentration. We do not know whether he has accepted the task of fighting the German nation in arms with pie-ears. He is in no way equal to the undertaking, because he lacks the first quality of the great General, namely, the psychological sense."

"Kitchener does not possess the slightest understanding of the souls of the people he is fighting or controlling. He is the personification of the soulless British Imperial machine which wages war by means of bargains and intrigues. It is for this very reason that his compatriots believe in him, ruling nation - the collecting of old china; and the ceramic lore is perhaps the only close bond which connects him with humanity."

The Man Who  
Gets There

Is the man who has blood -  
real rich red blood and  
plenty of it - in his body.

WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUND  
makes blood - lots of it - life  
giving, brain nourishing,  
strength replenishing blood.

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Forgings Castings and Repairs  
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Write for Prices  
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
the REGISTER OF SHARES of  
the Corporation will be closed from  
MONDAY the 2nd of August to SATUR-  
DAY the 14th August, 1915 (both days  
inclusive) during which period no transfer  
of shares can be registered.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
N. J. STARR,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, July 27, 1915. 643

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALIEN  
ENEMIES (WINDING UP OR-  
DINANCE 1914.)  
AND  
IN THE MATTER OF DEHN MEYER  
AND COMPANY, LIMITED, AN  
ENEMY COMPANY WITHIN THE  
MEANING OF THE SAID  
ORDINANCE.

NOTICE OF SALE  
OF  
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LANDS AND  
HOUSES.  
SITUATE AT  
Collyer Quay, De Souza Street, Prince  
Street, Robinson Quay, Kaiash Marican  
Road, Mohamed Sultan Road and Grange  
Road, Singapore.

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The 31st August 1915 has been fixed as  
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Copies of the Particulars and Conditions  
of Sale and form of Tender can be obtained  
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Liquidator at No. 4 Collyer Quay Singapore  
or from the undersigned.  
SISSEON AND DELAY  
103 CHANCERY ALLEY, SINGAPORE.  
Solicitors For The Liquidator.  
Hongkong, July 15, 1915. 614

NORTH BRITISH & MERCHANTS  
INSURANCE CO.

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THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,  
and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1913.  
224,022,138.  
I - Authorized Capital \$5,000,000  
Subscribed Capital \$4,500,000  
Paid up Capital \$2,437,500  
II - Fire Funds \$3,895,114  
III - Life & Annuity Funds \$1,138,160  
Sinking Fund Account \$8,612

Revenue Fire Branch \$2,567,138  
Life and Annuity 1,975,269  
Branches 283,692  
Revenue Marine Department 430,193  
Other Receipts 25,333,312

The Accumulative Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and, by  
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By  
EXPERIENCED HAND  
Novels, Magazines,  
Ladies' Fashion Books and  
Toilet Requisites.  
12, D'Almeida Street.  
Hongkong, July 5, 1915. 561

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Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to  
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8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of  
an hour.

SUNDAY.  
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 Noon Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.  
Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexandra, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars not already full, running at the  
time stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office.  
No Season ticket will be issued until  
payment therefor has been made in Bank  
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ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.  
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE  
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Facilities given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Pumps, Railway  
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GRAVING DOCK 73' x 89' x 34'  
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3-4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement,  
providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY-ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES  
throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons  
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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.  
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under European Supervision. A First Class string Orchestra, renders selections from  
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57, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street) west  
of Central Market. Telephone No. 815.  
Hongkong, September 4, 1915.

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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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A Preventive of Malaria  
MOSCATINE.

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Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND CABLE LAID 4 STRAND  
5" to 15" 3" to 10"  
Shewan & Co. LTD.  
CIRCUMFERENCE.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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"While-you-wait" Photography  
JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH  
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH  
IN AN HOUR.

PRICE 2.00 per 8 pcs. for Post Card.  
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(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILERMAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, Collyer Quay Road Central, Hongkong Telephone No. 453.  
Whippard, Sham Fai Po, Kowloon, Hongkong, Telephone No. K. 9.  
Estimates furnished on application. WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE  
BRITISH MADE

"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the  
highest grade of nutmeg cocoa at present on  
the market. It fully maintains its high reputa-  
tion in food value and delicacy of flavour, and  
is second to none in any respect whatsoever."  
Medical Magazine, March, 1912

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CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes  
Specially Packed for Export

FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN" BOURNVILLE, ENGLAND.

Hongkong, Dec. 21 1909.







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AND ADMIRALTY.

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"TO-KWA-WAN"  
COAL STORAGE.

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Telegraphic Address  
MEIRION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

on  
**FRIDAY,**

the 6th August, 1915, at 2.30 p.m.,  
at No. 4, Lyceum Villas, Kowloon.  
THE WHOLE OF THE  
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE,  
therein contained.

Consisting of:-  
TEAKWOOD:- Sideboards, Dinner  
Waggon, Extension Dining Table with  
Extra Leaves, Roll-top Desk, Bookcase,  
Hallstand, Wardrobes with Bevelled  
Mirrors, Bedsteads, Washstands, and  
Toilet Tables, &c.

BLACKWOOD:- Table, Cabinet, Over-  
mantel, Stands and Trays, &c.  
Also  
Pictures, Ornaments, Brass Fender and  
Irons, Dinner and Breakfast Crockery  
and Glassware, &c., Cooking Stove, and  
Utensils, Shanghai Bath, &c.

And  
A Silk Tapestry-covered Drawing Room  
Suite, and Pots of Plants and Sun Blinds.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
On view from Thursday, afternoon.  
Terms:-Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 3, 1915. 663

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from J. H. de Krom, Esq.,  
Consul General for the Netherlands, to sell  
by Public Auction,

on  
**THURSDAY,**

the 12th August, 1915, commencing at  
2.30 p.m., at No. 3, The Albany,  
THE WHOLE OF THE  
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE,  
therein contained.

Comprising:-  
Teak Hallstand, Upholstered Arm-chairs  
and Chesterfield Sofas, Oil Paintings and  
Pictures, Rug, Cretone and Lace Cur-  
tains, Screens, Teak Fender Seat, Fire  
Brass, Ornamental Clock, etc., Large  
Teak Sideboard, Cabinets, Dining Wa-  
gon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs  
Card Tables, etc. (practically new), Large  
Brass Bedstead, White Enamelled Bed-  
steads and Cots, Nursery Fire Guards,  
etc., Bed Linen, Wardrobes, Washstands,  
Toilet Tables, etc. (practically new), Toilet  
Sets, Bathroom, Pantry and Kitchen  
Requisites, including large Dinner Service  
and Aluminium Cooking Utensils,  
Also  
Sunblinds (new), Lady's Carrying Chair,  
Electrolights, Reading Lamps and Fans,  
Plants in Pots, and a number of lots of  
Toys, Games, etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
On view day before Sale.  
Terms:-Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 31, 1915. 667

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,

One Grand Piano, by  
John Broadwood & Sons,  
One Boudoir Grand Piano, by  
Broadwood & Sons  
in good condition.  
Full Particulars from the Undersigned.  
Terms:-As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 20, 1915. 449

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),  
on  
**SATURDAY,**

the 7th August, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
FOUR WELL-BRED PARROT  
PUPPIES about 6 weeks old.  
Terms:-As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 2, 1915. 662

## FACTS ABOUT THE WAR

A BULLETIN OF INFORMATION, PUBLISHED BY THE  
PARIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

How Germany Respects The Law Of Nations.

PARIS, June, 1915.

"It is not true that we are waging war in defiance of International Law," so the most eminent representatives of German Art and Science declared upon their honour, in a proclamation which is now of deplorable celebrity. What is their declaration worth in point of fact? In order to test its accuracy we need only draw a parallel between the conduct of the German armies in France and Belgium, and the rules that the International Treaties signed by Germany made in her bounden duty to observe. These rules, intended to make war more humane and lessen its unavoidable evils, have been no more respected than were the "scraps of paper" guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg. The diaries of the German officers and soldiers, and the reports of the official Commissioners of Inquiry, contain undeniable evidence as to the facts enumerated below:

Regulations concerning the laws and customs of war on land, annexed to the 4th Convention of The Hague of October 18th, 1907.

Art. 2.-The inhabitants of unoccupied territory who, as the enemy's approach, take up arms of their own accord to oppose the invading troops, before having time to get organized (either as militia or volunteers) will be considered as belligerents if they carry arms openly, and if they observe the laws and customs of warfare.

The Germans have always disregarded the rights of legitimate defence allowed to the inhabitants of an invaded country or place. At Yser, Audenarde, Aerschot, Dinant, Louvain, in fact everywhere, they have crushed with savage cruelty the so-called resistance of those whose country they have laid waste, contrary to their solemn oath. Thousands of citizens, women, children, have fallen under their indiscriminate attacks in Belgium and France. No pity was shown to those innocent victims; they were frantically shot down (irregular volunteers), according to the convenient application given them by our enemies; franc-tireurs who for the most part had never handled any weapon of war.

Art. 4.-Prisoners of war should be treated humanely. All their personal belongings, arms, horses and military papers excepted, remain their own property.

Distressing accounts, whose accuracy cannot be doubted, every day reveal to us the cruel treatment which our prisoners are made to undergo in the camps where the German government has had them crowded, often with entire disregard of the most elementary laws of health. The food is insufficient and of bad quality, the discipline harsh and relentless, and any correspondence with the outer world is extremely difficult.

Art. 22.-The belligerents' rights are not unlimited as to the choice of ways and means for harming an enemy. Which, of these prohibitions contained in the long list of article 23, has not been infringed by the German officers and their armies in the course of the present war?

Art. 23.-In addition to the prohibitions established by special conventions, it is particularly forbidden:  
(a) To make use of poison, or of any poisoned weapon or weapons;  
(b) To kill or wound treacherously any individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army;  
(c) To kill or wound any foe who having laid down his arms, being no longer able to defend himself, is at the mercy of his adversary;  
(d) To declare that no quarter shall be given;

(e) To make use of arms, projectiles, or materials likely to cause unnecessary injury;  
(f) To make undue use of the white flag, the national colours, military insignia, the enemy's uniform, as well as of the official emblems established by the Convention of Geneva;

(g) To destroy, or seize upon property belonging to the enemy, save when this destruction or seizure should prove of absolute necessity for the requirements of war.

It is also prohibited that any belligerent should compel the subjects of the enemy to assist in the military operations undertaken against their own country.

The poisoning of wells and streams in South Africa, in the regions there where this war has spread, has been admitted by the German Staff.

On the other hand, numbers of cases have been officially proved, in which the enemy's soldiers have treacherously murdered those to whom they pretended to deliver up their arms; or they have slain soldiers of the allied armies who had given themselves up to their mercy.

The order issued by General von Steenger, declaring that no quarter should be given, admits of no contradiction.

How many times has not the use of explosive bullets, the abuse of flags of truce or of the Red Cross, the seizing and wearing French or English uniforms, been laid to our enemy's charge?

Lastly, the countless heaps of ruins, accumulated over Belgium and some of our finest departments, testify to a rage for destruction whose fiendish resources consist of chemicals and incendiary materials.

Art. 25.-It is unlawful to attack or bombard by any means whatsoever, towns, villages, dwellings or buildings that are undefended.

Art. 26.-The commanding officer of an attacking troops should do all within his power to warn the authorities before commencing bombardment, except when taking a place by storm.

The attacks made on land, or from the air, against undefended towns like Louvain, Dinant, Arras, etc., and the continual bombardment which these unfortunate towns are still undergoing, show plainly enough what little account the Germans have made and are making of what is strictly prohibited by the rules of warfare.

Art. 27.-In besieging and bombardment, all necessary measures should be taken to save, as much as possible, buildings and edifices dedicated to Religion, Art, Science or Charity, Historical buildings, Hospitals and shelters for the sick and wounded, on condition that they are not employed at the time for any military purpose.

They have nevertheless constantly disregarded their bounden duty by giving no previous warning before bombardment of fortified places; and as for sparing the fine buildings dedicated to religion, art and science, or charitable purposes, on the contrary they have almost always taken them for targets. The Cathedral of Arras, the Hotel de Ville (Town Hall) at Arras, the Clothmerchants' Market-Hall at Ypres are sad proofs of the criminal intent of their aim.

Art. 28.-It is prohibited to plunder any town or locality even when carried by storm.

Art. 46.-The honour and rights of families, the lives of individuals, private property as well as forms of worship and religious beliefs should be respected. Private property may not be confiscated.

Art. 47.-Plundering is strictly prohibited.

Art. 48.-No collective penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, can be inflicted on a population on account of deeds performed by individuals, and for which the inhabitants, as a whole, cannot be considered entirely responsible.

The official reports of the French and Belgian Commissions, seconded by thoroughly reliable testimony, have given the list of a few of the atrocities systematically committed by the German troops in the lands which they have invaded. The murder of peaceable citizens, the outrages on women and young girls, the pillaging of private houses, the theft of everything and anything that could be carried away, nothing is wanting to complete a feeling of horror and disgust throughout all countries, even those most desirous of remaining neutral.

This is a wholesale condemnation of all the practices of the German army in the field. In fact they have never failed to allege that this or that individual outrage, often imaginary, was sufficient excuse for laying heavy pecuniary contributions on neighbouring towns and places, for burning them to the ground, and for seizing hostages who were threatened with death, or with the cruellest treatment.

The Conventions of Geneva of 1864 and 1906, concerning the neutrality of hospitals and sanitary staffs; the declaration of The Hague of July 29, 1909, prohibiting the use of projectiles, or the purpose of spreading asphyxiating or deleterious gases by the contracting Powers; lastly the principles of International Naval Law, which have never been contested hitherto, and which, while authorizing the seizure of hostile merchant-ships in the open sea, are made subordinate to certain formalities as to a safeguard to crews and passengers. These laws have also been deliberately ignored both by the German army and navy.

The destruction of the "Lutetia," when so many women and children, belonging even to Neutral Countries, perished, will be an everlasting blot on the name of those who ordered and carried out this appalling and dastardly crime.

On the Western Front very active fighting has continued to the North of Arras. Every day the French Army is widening the breach made by successive capturing the Plateau de Lorelle.

## Sanaphos improves upon and displaces the product of an alien enemy.

The King-Empor has excluded German-made goods from his palaces, and from the use of his household.  
In this His Majesty sets a noble example to his people.

When British manufacturers produce articles to displace German-made goods their enterprise demands the support of all loyal Britons. In these times of stress and strain, when your nerves require sustenance, and your support, take Sanaphos—the ideal reconstructive nerve food—support a British enterprise, oust the German-owned product, and FOLLOW THE KING-EMPOR.

Sir William Taylor, M.D., formerly Principal Medical Officer of H.M. Forces in India, and more recently Surgeon-General of the Forces, is the Chairman of the All-British Company which produces Sanaphos. It is prepared under the supervision of an eminent British chemist.

Sanaphos is sold at a lower price than the German-owned product which it displaces. It is a better remedial food, and pleasant in flavor. Hundreds of Physicians, Hospitals and Nurses testify to its great value. It gives instantly the substance that makes muscles and strength. It supplies liberally the elements needed by tired nerves and brain-elements which are not supplied sufficiently by ordinary food.

Sanaphos, remember, is not a drug-medicine, not a false stimulant. No stimulant gives such real strength as Sanaphos. It is just food—but its strength gets into your system almost instantly.

Begin To-day

your bottle of Sanaphos. Go to your Retailer. Let a bottle of Sanaphos. Sanaphos is sold at a lower price than the German-owned product which it displaces. It is a better remedial food, and pleasant in flavor. Hundreds of Physicians, Hospitals and Nurses testify to its great value. It gives instantly the substance that makes muscles and strength. It supplies liberally the elements needed by tired nerves and brain-elements which are not supplied sufficiently by ordinary food.

Sample Free.

If your Retailer has not Sanaphos, a supply sufficient for a test of its merits will be sent post paid if you mention your Chemist's name and address. Write to the nearest address below, or to The British Salt Products Co., Ltd., 62, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3.

Stocks are held by, and requests for samples should be addressed to Messrs. Fletcher & Co., Ltd., The Chemist Dispensary, Hong Kong.

Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East: Datta Bros., Midland Street, London, E.C.4.

Albion-Saint-Nazaire and Newville-Saint-Yaast. Their industry is continuously progressing to the North and South of the Channel, and before long will become master of the whole main-road from Brest to Arras. It is splendidly supported by their artillery, whose fire has certainly attained superiority over the enemy's. Some very sharp attacks have been made at Hebuterne (14 kilometres North of Arras) and on the right bank of the Aisne at Moulin-Sous-Touvent; at all these points the Germans have been compelled to fall back, leaving prisoners, guns and stores in the hands of the victors, the enemy suffering great losses. Along the rest of the Western Front, artillery firing is continuous and very severe. The enemy has not been successful anywhere, all his partial attacks having been repulsed.

On the Eastern Front the fortresses of Przemyśl, threatened both on the North and South, has been evacuated by the Russians with the object of narrowing their front, prior to a general engagement, which in fact took place between the Vistula and the San, also between the San and the marshy region at the source of the Dniester, and along the course of this river. The Austro-German forces marched on Lemberg in three groups: the first on the main road from Przemyśl to Lemberg, on June 6th, encountered the Russian forces installed at Moskowsk, and was unable to break through them after two days' fighting, being driven back with heavy losses. The second group, at some distance farther back, between the Dniester and the Stry, was held in check by the Russians in a series of sharp engagements on June 8th and 9th, and was prevented from crossing the Dniester. The third group, forming the great bulk of the forces, crossed this river at Jarawno, between Stry and Stanislaw, at the confluence of the Stry. It even spread for some distance along the left bank, threatening to outflank the Russians' left wing. But the latter, by sharp counter-attacks, broke on June 9th, defeated the enemy on the 10th, and drove him back on to the right bank of the Dniester, capturing 18,000 prisoners, 17 cannon, and quantities of machine-guns and equipment. The advance of the Austro-Germans has thus been stopped in Galicia, where the struggle will be extended, and perhaps even spread southward.

The Serbian and Montenegrin troops have entered Albania, "these coast" are blocked by the Italian fleet. So this hollow structure created by designing Austrian diplomacy will crumble to pieces; it had been brought into being, put already by the tragicomic adventure of the Princes of Wied.

On the Italian Front a regular series of successful encounters by the vanguard of the Italian armies has closed the routes for an invasion from the Trentino, and secured for them the possession of the important railway points especially on the Bozno line where the Allies carried all the Austrian troops in a wonderfully quiet way.

On the Western Front very active fighting has continued to the North of Arras. Every day the French Army is widening the breach made by successive capturing the Plateau de Lorelle.

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Will you deal with an enemy whose vicious countrymen are killing our brave comrades by asphyxiating gases?

## HONGKONG TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

### LIST OF SUCCESSSES.

The following are the results of the examinations recently held at the Technical Institute. The Examiners, who are connected with the Institute as Lecturers, are:-

Subjects	Examiner
Building Construction	Mr. W. L. Lusk
Field Surveying	Mr. F. Salton, F.S.I.
Electricity	Mr. D. L. Frost
Physics	Mr. A. H. Crook
Applied Mechanics	Mr. J. Martin
Machine Drawing	Mr. A. W. Grant
Mathematics	Mr. A. W. Grant
Chemistry (Pr. and Theoretical)	Mr. A. C. Franklin
Teachers (Men)	Mr. A. W. Grant
Teachers (Women)	Mr. L. Forster, B.A.
Teachers (Men and Women, Vernacular)	Miss A. V. Henderson
Shorthand	Mr. F. Inglis
Book-keeping	Mr. A. W. Grant
English	Mr. E. O. Bird
French	Rev. Fr. Souvey

In the following List, "I" denotes a pass, and "D" a pass with distinction.

Abdullah I. Teachers' Class I.I.

Abdullah I. Teachers' Class I.I.

Abdullah I. Teachers' Class I.I.

Abdullah I. Teachers' Class I.I.

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Abdullah I. Teachers' Class I.I.

## AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, to be held on MONDAY, the 30th day of August, 1915, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of the Lot of CROWN LAND at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.	
Lot No.	Area (Approximate)
1	1/2 acre
2	1/2 acre
3	1/2 acre
4	1/2 acre
5	1/2 acre
6	1/2 acre
7	1/2 acre
8	1/2 acre
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75	1/2 acre
76	1/2 acre



















